

May 14 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Remarks Upon Receiving the Winston Churchill Award From Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom

May 14, 1991

The Queen. It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to present you with the Churchill Award in recognition of the leadership you have shown to the world in recent months.

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you, Your Majesty, and Royal Highness Prince Philip, and Ambassador Loeb, and friends of what is indeed this special relationship. I have prepared here about a 45-minute speech—[laughter]—but if I gave it, we would all melt. [Laughter] And we want the visit of the Queen to be the best ever.

So, I will simply say that I am very, very grateful to you, Your Majesty, for taking the time to do this; to you, Ambassador Loeb, for your leadership and what you're doing in terms of scholarships. It is out-

standing. It is wonderful.

And I'm old enough to remember, from World War II, Winston Churchill's leadership. He inspired the United Kingdom, but he inspired everybody in this country as well. And I think it's a marvelous symbol of the lasting, special relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. And I am very proud and pleased and honored to receive this.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The Queen spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The President referred to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband, and John L. Loeb, Jr., president of the Winston Churchill Foundation and former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark.

Remarks at a Tree-Planting Ceremony

May 14, 1991

Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen, which donated this very special tree, welcome to the White House and to an event which commemorates—whether in America or Great Britain—how trees can preserve and protect our natural resources.

Winston Churchill once said: "I am always ready to learn, though I do not always enjoy being taught." What trees teach us is how a precious inheritance can be passed from one generation to another. We see it in the forests of Nottingham and lush delta of Mississippi. We marvel at the Kew Gardens and evergreens of the Pacific Northwest. Trees form a great cathedral of the outdoors. We must nurture them, replenish them, as a family would a best friend.

Your Majesty, 54 years ago President Roosevelt did exactly that, celebrating the

British-American family by praising a friend. In 1937, two small-leaf linden trees were planted in honor of your father, King George the Sixth's coronation. For decades they stood erect and proud, like the ties that bind our nations. And then last September, a storm swept through Washington, destroying one of the lindens planted for your father. Each served to remind all of us that trees are precious, but fragile, and they need our help, as we need their beauty.

Teddy Roosevelt once called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And so I can think of no better way to show our friendship, nor salute the children of both our countries than to plant a new linden tree. It is my honor now to dedicate this tree to a truly great and good man, King George the Sixth.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his

remarks, he referred to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband; and King George VI, her late father.

Nomination of J. Stapleton Roy To Be United States Ambassador to China

May 14, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China. He would succeed James Roderick Lilley.

Since 1989 Ambassador Roy has served as Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Ambassador Roy served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State, 1986–1989; as U.S. Ambassador to Singapore, 1984–1986; as Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission in Bangkok, Thailand, 1981–1984; as deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Beijing, China, 1979–1981; and as Deputy Chief of the U.S. liaison office in Beijing, China, 1978–1979. In addition, Ambassador Roy has served as Deputy Director of the Office of People's Republic of China and Mongolian Affairs at the Department of State, 1975–1978; studied at the National War College in

Washington, DC, 1974–1975; and served as a Deputy Director and international relations officer in the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at the Department of State, 1972–1974. Ambassador Roy served at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow as a political officer, 1979–1972; as an administrative officer, 1978–1979; and as an international relations officer in the Office of European and Canadian Affairs and the Office of Soviet Affairs at the Department of State, 1965–1968. Ambassador Roy has also served in several U.S. Embassies and consulates, including: political officer in Taipei, 1962–1964; consular officer in Hong Kong, 1962; and political officer in Bangkok, 1959–1961. He served as an intelligence analyst at the State Department, 1957–1958. Ambassador Roy entered the Foreign Service in 1956.

Ambassador Roy graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1956). He was born June 16, 1935, in Nanjing, China. Ambassador Roy is married, has three children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Message to the Senate Transmitting an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

May 14, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on June 29, 1990, by the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. I am also enclosing, for the information of the Senate, an unofficial consolidated text of the Montreal Protocol

that incorporates the Amendment, as well as the adjustments also adopted on June 29, 1990, under a tacit amendment procedure, which provide for a phaseout of CFCs and halons by the year 2000. The report of the Department of State is also enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The principal features of the Amendment, which was negotiated under the aus-